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A NEW *LAMPROLOGUS* FROM LAKE TANGANYIKA

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The Museum has recently received a small collection of cichlid fishes from Lake Tanganyika, Africa, obtained by Dr. William K. Gregory and Mr. H. C. Raven at Uvira, Lake Tanganyika. Several of the interesting genera peculiar to that lake, specimens of which were previously lacking from our collections, are contained therein, but the only new form is represented by a single small species of *Lamprologus*

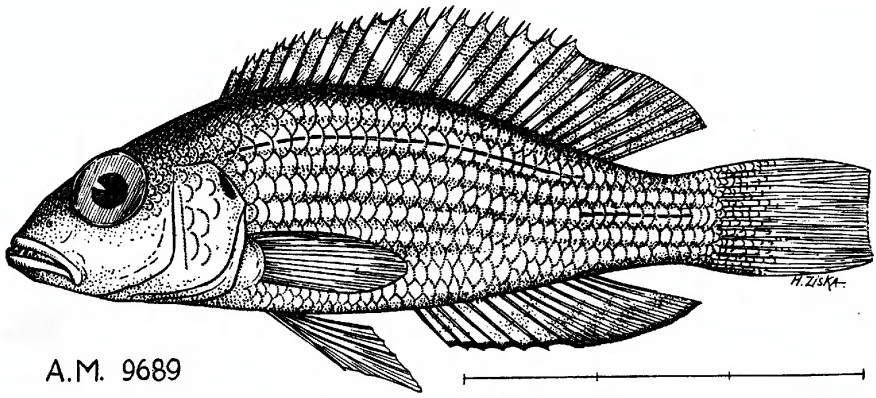

Fig. 1. *Lamprologus finalimus*, type.

which presents certain tangible differences from anything previously described, and which we think justifies adding it to the several small species of that genus already recognized from Lake Tanganyika.

Lamprologus finalimus, new species

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—No. 9689, American Museum of Natural History.

Length to base of caudal, 45 mm. Depth in this length, 3.2; head, 3.2. Eye in head, 3.2; snout 3.2; interorbital, 4; maxillary, 2.5; greatest width (at shoulder), 2.1; depth of peduncle, 2.8; its length, 2; pectoral, 1.4; ventral, 1.5; last dorsal spine, 2.2; longest ray, 2; last anal spine, 2.1; longest ray, 2; caudal, 1.5.

Dorsal, XVIII, 9; anal VII, 8. Scales, 37; lateral lines 25+9. Teeth small and conical, about 6 larger teeth in the front of each jaw; gill-rakers on lower part of anterior arch, 9 or 10.

Moderately compressed, the back evenly arched, and the ventral outline only slightly arched. Lower jaw projecting; mouth slightly oblique, maxillary to under front of eye. Gill-rakers rather long and slender. Pectorals rounded, not extending as far backward as the ventrals which are pointed and reach the anal origin. Caudal truncate. Scales strongly denticulate, present on opercle but apparently lacking on jaws, snout, interorbital, cheek, and breast. Basal half of caudal well scaled. In alcohol the specimen is brownish with a narrow dark edge on the upper part of the opercle. Body with faint pale longitudinal stripes in the center of the scales, alternating with darker ones. Dorsal with faint oblique pale bars extending downward and slightly backward. Anal with a black margin.

This seems to be a small species, more or less allied to *L. calliurus* and *L. reticulatus*. It has fewer gill-rakers than *calliurus* and disagrees otherwise with descriptions of that species. It is not *reticulatus*, with which we have compared it, and its gill-rakers are much longer than in species allied to *L. mondabu*.